BPL Families in Bihar and UP

1286. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state·

(a) the number of people living Below the Poverty Line in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh as per the survey of 1993-94 *vis-a-vis*, 2000-01;

(b) whether it is a fact that there has been a considerable increase in their number in these States during the period from 1993-94 and 2000-01; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard and the assistance provided by Government to these States on the basis of the latest survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) The Planning Commission estimates poverty at national and state level from the large sample surveys on household consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) at an interval of approximately five years. The two latest such surveys were conducted in 1993-94 (NSS 50th Round) and 1999-2000 (NSS 55th Round). Using National Sample Survey (NSS) data on household consumer expenditure of the 50th Round (July 1993—June 1994), the Planning Commission has estimated the total number of people living below the poverty line as 493.35 lakhs in Bihar and 604.46 lakhs in Uttar Pradesh in 1993-94. The total number of people living below the poverty line in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, estimated from the NSS data on household consumer expenditure of the 55th Round (July 1999—June 2000) is 425.64 lakhs in Bihar and 529.89 in Uttar Pradesh in 1999-2000.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The financial performance in terms of Total allocation (Centre+State) and Total Expenditure under rural poverty alleviation programmes *i.e.* Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) Jawahar Gram Samridhi

Yojana (JGSY) and Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) in States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh during last three years *i.e.* 1998-99 to 2000-01 is given in the Statement.

Statement

Financial Performance under Rural Poverty Alleviation Programmes in the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh during last three years i.e. 1998-99 to 2000-01

Bihar

(Rs. Crores)

Progs	1998-99		1999-2000		2000-01 (Prov)	
	Total Allocation	Expenditure	Total Allocation	Expenditure	Total Allocation	Expenditure
IRDP/ SGSY	253.37	142.22	271.66	100.68	168.22	99.85
JRY/ JGSY	479.26	418.51	407.06	353.24	219.68	170.06
EAS	232.45	284.69	449.39	324.67	175.80	184.44
IAY	342.76	271.91	514.64	358.52	397.77	267.10

Uttar Pradesh

Progs	1998-99		1999-2000		2000-01 (Prov)	
	Total Allocation	Expenditure	Total Allocation	Expenditure	Total Allocation	Expenditure
IRDP/ SGSY	278.83	248.86	298.97	66.28	242.18	199.68
JRY/ JGSY	527.43	555.07	447.98	358.05	393.37	432.38

Progs	1998-99		1999-2000		2000-01 (Prov.)	
	Total Allocation	Expendi-ture	Total Allocation	Expendi-ture	Total Allocation	Expendi-ture
EAS	439.42	588.17	494.55	408.46	296.79	333.12
IAY	377.21	371.51	314.20	279.58	284.64	279.26

Source: Ministry of Rural Development
IRDP : Integrated Rural Development Programme
SGSY: Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
JRY : Jawahar Rozgar Yojana
JGSY: Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana
EAS: Employment Assurance Scheme
IAY: Indira Awaas Yojana

Special and Non-Special Category States

1287. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the States which are included or considered in the Special and Non-Special categories; and

(b) whether Government have farmed any guidelines in this regard for giving loans, financial assistance and grant-in-aid for various projects/schemes to each of these categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) and (b) The Special Category States are—Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttaranchal. The remaining States are Non-Special Category States. The Normal Central Assistance (NCA) to State Plan for Special Category and Non-Special Category States is governed by the Gadgil Formula as approved by the National Development Council (NDC) in December, 1991. For Special Category States, 90% of the NCA is given as Grant and the remaining as Loan. In the case of Non-Special Category States, however, only 30% of NCA is given as Grant and the remaining is given as Loan. Irrespective of the original terms and conditions of the external aid, when such aid is passed on to the States, it is also provided on the same terms and conditions as NCA. In respect of other components of Central Assistance to States, there are specific guidelines relating to each Area Programme.